Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1809. [No. 2497.

Sales at Vendue.

every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

LANDING,
From schr. Federalist, capt. Gunnison,
30 boxes mould CANDLES
90 hhds. dry COD FISH
3 do. N. E RUM
25 bls. MACKEREL
90 bushels SALT
60 do. POTATOES
FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

April 19

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL,
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.
Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand dozen, or single one.

FRESH FRUIT.
The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.
April 19. d

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.
FOR SALE,
A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.*
Apply to the Printer.
February 2.

☞ FISH.

Eight hundred barrels *inspected SHAD* and HERRINGS, for sale by
Joseph H. Mandeville.
About one hundred barrels of the above put up with particular care for private families.
May 17. d1w

Just Received
FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
A few copies of the works of
FISHER AMES,
Compiled by a number of his friends—to which are prefixed notices of his life and character. Price $ 3 50 in boards.
May 17.

FOR SALE,
If applied for within four days,

THE GOOD BRIG
MINERVA,
J. MATTHEWS, Master;
Between two and three years old, will carry 1700 barrels.
Enquire of the Printer.
☞ 800 barrels will be taken on freight for BOSTON, if offered in six days. Enquire as above.
May 13. dtf

For BOSTON,

The Schooner
EAGLE.
NATHANIEL BUTLER, Master:
Burthen seven hundred barrels. For freight or passage apply to
John G. Ladd,
Who has for sale, now landing from said vessel,
2 bales Beerboon Gurrahs,
1 case India Chintz,
2 do do. Calico,
1 do. Bandano Handkerchiefs,
10 boxes and 4 barrels Ladies Shoes, assorted,
150 reams Writing Paper,
150 do. Wrapping do.
8 boxes Windsor Soap,
244 casks Stone Lime,
10 casks Spermacæti and Whale Oil,
50 boxes Spermacæti Candles.
May 20.

MILITARY LANDS.
FOR SALE,
Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,
A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to
John Longden.
May 13.

Wanted to Hire,
A smart active *WAITER*—to one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety, liberal wages will be given by
Alexander Gordon,
Washington tavern.
April 26.

Advertisement.

IN the fall of 1807, I received a TRUNK of WEARING APPAREL, consigned to my care by THOMAS IRWIN, of *Bordeaux* and addressed to SAMUEL IRWIN, who is hereby requested to call for the same.
E. Janney.
5th mo. 16. d3w

Joseph H. Mandeville,
Corner of King and Union-streets,
HAS FOR SALE,
2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.
50 barrels Whiskey.
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.
Goshen do. in casks.
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.
1000 do. white do.
French Brandy.
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.
Do inferior qualities, in do.
Molasses, in hogsheads
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.
Cotton, in bales and by retail.
Candles, mould and dipped.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &s. &c.
ALSO,
Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaister of Paris, &c.
April 17. d

WILLIAM HARPER, jun.
Has just received from Richmond,
A keg of Chewing Tobacco,
of a very superior quality, which he intends retailing.
HE HAS ALSO,
A few baskets fresh Sallad Oil.
May 23. 4t

JAMES BACON
Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.
May 2. dtf.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of Virginia, passed the 27th day of January, 1808, entitled "An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from the Little River turnpike road to Fauquier court house"—the subscribers, commissioners named in the said act for receiving subscriptions for stock in the said company within the county of Fairfax, will, on MONDAY, the 22d instant, for that purpose open books at the court house of the county aforesaid.
George Summers,
Humphrey Peake,
William Moss,
COMMISSIONERS.
Fairfax, May 15—(19) d1w

PUBLIC SALE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from *Davis Bowie* for the security of Joseph Mandeville, the subscriber will offer at public sale, for *ready money*, the 5th day of June next, between the hours of twelve and and two o'clock, at the coffee-house in Alexandria—
A piece or parcel of Ground,
with the improvements thereupon, situate on the south side of Prince-street, between Alfred and Columbus streets, marked No. 10. And also, a Ground-Rent, secured on the adjoining lot, No. 11, of fifteen shillings and ten-pence per annum.
George Youngs, *Trustee.*
May 13. d20t

USEFUL PROPERTIES
OF
YARWOOD'S
Patent Washing Machine.

THIS highly useful Machine is found by experience to excel any hitherto in use. It will wash as many cloaths (by the assistance of one person) in an hour as can be washed in a whole day, without the possibility of injuring, fretting or tearing the most delicate article, and with less than half the quantity of soap. It occupies very little more space than the common wash-tub, and with the least care will not create any slop or wet—the construction is very simple and attended with little expence. A further description of its qualities is now deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed none will purchase without examining it.

We the subscribers do hereby certify that we have found, on trial, the above named Machine to answer fully the above description. Given under our hands this 5th day of May, A. D. 1809.

John Sellers,
John Markland,
Elizabeth Lomax,
Susan Sellers,
Samuel Hatterslay.
Eleanor Busel,
Sarah Drown,
Mary Higdon,
John Drown.

☞ I have examied the above Machine, seen it in operation, and believe it to answer the description.
J. Swift.
May 5.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase one or more rights in the above Machine, can be supplied by applying to
Wm. C. Newton.
Prince street, Alexandria.
May 6. 3m

N. B. All persons are cautioned against making or using the above Machine without a certificate from me.
W. C. NEWTON.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th May, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises,
That valuable Property situated on the corner of King and Water-streets, fronting on King street forty feet six inches, and on Water street one hundred and sixteen feet six inches. On the above lot there is a two story frame house, &c. in the occupation of Levy Talbert, and a three story brick bake house, &c. in the occupation of Andrew Jamieson—a long credit will be given. Terms, &c. will be made known on the premises.
P. G. Marsteller.
May 24. dts

NOTICE.

☞ CAPTAIN KEITH of the Baltimore Packet, left at my Store, a quantity of NANKEENS—The owner is requested to call for them.
JOSEPH RIDDLE.
May 20. d2w

THE STAGES.

I WISH to dispose of both the accommodation and mail lines of stages, between Alexandria and Dumfries; together with the contract for carrying the mail between those places, which has yet 16 months to run. They will be sold, if desired, an accommodating time, by the payment being satisfactorily secured.
N. ELLICOTT.
May 12.

TO LET,
The HOUSE at the *Diagonal Pump*, and possession immediately given.
Enquire at the House.
May 23. 3t*

Black River Lottery,
NO. 2.

Prizes in the wheel at the close of the 24th day's drawing.

1	prize	of	– – –	$20,000
2	do.	of	– – –	10,000
1	do.	of	– – –	5,000
1	do.	of	– – –	2,000
2	do.	of	– – –	1,000
8	do.	of	– – –	500
21	do.	of	– – –	200
64	do.	of	– – –	100
80	do.	of	– – –	50
208	do.	of	– – –	20
5887	do.	of	– – –	10

First drawn ticket 25th day of drawing, entitled to 5000 dollars.
Present price of tickets, Ten Dollars.
ROBERT GRAY.
May 23.

☞ STOLEN HORSE.

STOLEN, on the 13th instant, a BLACK HORSE, four years old this spring, fifteen hands high, paces, and carries himself very lofty, his tail is very thin, his ears are remarkably thick, and he has very long hair on his under lip—he is chafed with the traces on his thighs. *Twenty Dollars* will be given for the horse only, and THIRTY for the horse and thief.—Whoever takes up said horse will be pleased to leave him with *Wm. N. Mills*, King street, Alexandria, where they will receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by
Philip Earhart.
May 23. 3t*

☞ Broker's Office, &c.

THE Subscriber tenders his services to the public in the line of a BROKER, also, as an ACCOMPTANT, to those whose avocations render it inconvenient to adjust their own affairs. Merchandize of every description sold on moderate commission.
FOR SALE OR BARTER,
A tract of PRIME LAND, containing 370 acres, binding on Cheat River, in the Horse-Shoe settlement, Harrison county, state of Virginia, within 40 miles of the head navigation of Potomac—the title is indisputable, the river navigable for boats to the Ohio, and the surrounding neighborhood thickly settled and in a flourishing state of improvement.
FOR SALE,
A convenient two story FRAME HOUSE with convenient back buildings, a large dry cellar, garden, &c. on the pavement, lower end of Fairfax-street.
William McMechen.
May 8. eo2w

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 22.

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent and respectable gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in this city, dated

"CADIZ, *March* 31, 1809.

"We are assured that Austria has declared war. If so, the affairs in this country will take a very different turn. The British, notwithstanding their reverses in the north of Spain, have returned to the charge, and thirty thousand men have arrived at Lisbon, and the van guard are marching on against the French, and may soon again expect to be up with them. An army of near 40,000 Frenchmen are in the adjoining province to this, and coming down it is supposed to attack us, but there is every *reasonable hope* to think that every thing will go right; for my part, I have not the least apprehensions. The Spaniards have *suffered much*—it was natural to suppose they would, and the cause of Spain has been a good deal injured by the alarm given in England, after the defeat of sir J. Moore's army. These people suffered much, but more from want of information and management than any thing else. But after all, if it is true, which we have every reason to suppose, that Austria has declared war, and she makes any resistance, nothing is to be apprehended from this side."

Lateſt from Spain.

SEVILLE, *March* 20.

The captain-general of the army and principality of Catalonia, D Teudoro Reding, sends the following account to the central supreme board of government of the kingdom, in a dispatch dated the 27th of last month.

In an attempt to carry into effect an excellent plan which had been adopted, in concert with his excellency Don Thomas de Veri, representative of the said central supreme board, and with the genera's and superior officers who were to concur in the execution, for the purpose of placing the troops in more advageous positions, the latter succeeded, after a number of skirmishes with the enemy, in stationing themselves from Martorell, through the Bruch, Capelledas, S. Magi and Coll de Sta. Christiana, as far as Tarragona, the head-quarters of the whole, under the orders of camp-marshal D. Juan Bautista de Castro, being in Igualada, thus covering the south of the principality, and to the northward, extending as far as the Valles, all the inhabitants of which were to be levied *en masse*. And, as the commander in chief reposes the utmost confidence in lieutenant-colonels D. Ramon de Milans, and D. Juan Claros, he resolved to entrust them with the execution of a part of the plan, which they readily undertook; and he further appointed to act with them, D. Francisco Milans, whose name has been so repeatedly mentioned during this war.

The more to expedite the operation, he ordered the former to repair, by the shortest road, to certain points previously agreed upon, and the latter to do the same, placing under their command three regiments of miquelets, and investing them with the requisite powers. It was at the same time determined, that their troops should make a general attack upon the enemy's: and there only remained to appoint a day for them all to act in concert, when general St. Cyr, who had been concentering his own, assailed on the 16th February, in great force, several points on the left, compelling our people successively to fall back as far as Igualada which general Castro abandoned in good order, retreating with the artillery by the Cervesa road.

And as this movement, while it disconcerted the plan of the commander in chief, excited his apprehensions respecting its consequences, he immediately determined to collect all the troops, or at least the best part of them, and to march them to Tarragona. For this purpose, unwilling to trust any one else, he set out himself from the last mentioned town, on Monday the 20th, with only 300 horse, a Swiss battalion and 6 pieces of flying artillery; which determination was approved of by all those who were consulted. With this small force he proceeded to the village del Pla, the enemy being in sight on his right, and at that time employed in plundering and burning the towns of Villarodonaand la Pobla.

Upon his march, he collected the troops which had retreated from the Coll de Sta. Cristina, and sent positive orders to brigadier D. Miguel de Iranzo, who was shut up with 1200 men in the monastery of Stas. Cruces, and who had been for 2 days making a most gallant resistance against the enemy who surrounded him, to march out, that very night, and after fighting his way thro' the French, to come and incorporate himself with his division; which he effected without losing a single man or the least article, as the enemy either had retreated, or did not notice his escape until the next day.

Thus reinforced, he moved towards Sta. Coloma de Quaralt, where he had scarcely assembled the troops which Castro had at Montmaneu, and those which were in the same town of Sta. Colomo, when he received the unpleasant intelligence that the French had entered Valls, with a design to intercept his retreat to Tarragona, and to cut off his communications with that town. Under these circumstances, he first thought of attacking Igualada, and next falling upon Montbuy, posts where the French had only a few men whom it would have been easy to disperse; but having held a council, which was attended by his excellency Don Tomas de Veri, who constantly accompanied him during the whole expedition, his return was resolved upon, not only because it was highly important to maintain that point, but also for the purpose of covering the country in the neighborhood of Tarragona.

On the 23d he began his march from Sta. Colomo towards Montblanch, with a view to flank the left of Valls, which was occupied by the enemy, and reached Montblanch on the same day, having previously sent to the Coll de Lilla a detachment of light troops, and of armed peasantry from the neighborhood, under the orders of an officer in whom he confided.

The appearance in his rear of a few of the enem's men who immediately withdrew, turning, by the Coll de Cabra, towards the Pla and Valls, convinced gen. Reding that their object was merely to reconnoitre the strength and description of his troops; and accordingly, on the 24th, he held a meeting of the officers most distinguished by their rank and abilities, in which it was resolved, by a majority of votes, to set the army in motion without losing one moment: and that it should, that very night, pass the Coll de la Riba, or de las Morlas, and draw as near Tarragona as possible, without courting an engagement, but, on the other hand, without declining it, if a favorable opportunity should offer.

And indeed, the army immediately began its march which the narrowness of the passes and the bad roads retarded beyond what was expected; in such a manner that, at five in the morning, the advanced guard, commanded by general Castro, and one half of the centre had already passed Vais, leaving the enemy's fires on their right; but the other half of the centre, and the rear under camp-marshal D. Josef Joaquin Marti, still remained behind. All had hitherto passed and continued to march in the best order and the most profound silence, nor had any advanced party of the enemy's made its appearance; but scarcely had the general crossed a small bridge with his suite, when a discharge of musketry was made close upon him, which occasioned a little confusion, and wounded several individuals.

He immediately began to collect such troops as were following him, ordering, at the same time, those which went before, to stop and retrace their steps, for fear that the enemy should cut off the half of the central column and the whole of the rear with the convoy of waggons, ammunition, and part of the artillery. He took his station on a rising ground pretty well situated for the purpose, and had the satisfaction to see that all the corps repaired, with the greatest speed and alacrity to the posts pointed out to them. The artillery he directed to be planted on three different points; and observing that the enemy were coming down the heights of Valls in three columns, he ordered several light parties, supported by some cavalry, to advance for the purpose of checking their progress and driving them back.

Our artillery began to play within rather better than half gun shot; and so did the enemy's which kept showering upon us grenades and balls, some of them from eight pounders, which our troops stood with the greatest intrepidity; nor was this quality less conspicuous in their charge on the right and left. Reding, seeing his light parties engaged, resolved to follow up the advantages which they had obtained. It is not easy to describe the ardor with which the regiments pushed on, in emulation of each other, compelling the enemy to fall back, and even to fly as far as the foot of the heights of Valls. Their artillery was silenced, and we seemed to have won the day, when fresh reinforcements enabled them to make a more vigorous stand upon their heights.

Their obstinacy; the signals which they made, first by lighting five fires upon different points, and next with two rockets; and the weariness of the troops, which, after marching the whole night, had been manoeuvring and firing until noon, somewhat damped their ardor, and induced the general to bring them all together, as was actually done upon the height which they had at first occupied.

This army thus collected upon that point, and the whole of the convoy, waggons and every thing else, being safe, it was deemed proper to continue to retreat towards Tarragona, previously allowing the men to take rest and food; but the enemy gave them no time for it, as, after collecting the whole of their scattering troops, according to the declaration of a prisoner, they charged upon three different points, displaying all their forces with the greatest ostentation, to show how numerous they were.

Our artillery re-opened immediately, and within a proper distance, poured such a shower of grape shot upon them, and with so much precision, that their columns were retreating and advancing at one and the same time. And yet valor alone could save our troops; it was endeavored to spirit them up; and they all appeared ready to fight to the last, which they actually did. The enemy feigned to make a brisk attack upon the right, but the real and most vigorous charge was directed against our left which they finally succeeding in breaking through, after a most obstinate and gallant resistance. Some corps arrived at Tarragona in pretty good order; others in small parties; and most of the men, dispersed; and general Reding reached that town on the night of the 25th.

This is one of those actions in which valor had to yield to numbers: ours scarcely amounted to 10,000. And yet they maintained their ground, and stood the most tremendous fire for eleven hours together, without betraying the least fear or want of resolution; owing to which circumstance the loss has been very considerable on both sides. General Reding adds, that he cannot state the amount of ours, with any degree of certainty, until he have received the detailed returns which he promises to forward, with a list of the individuals who most particularly distinguished themselves.

In this report, which the general must have supposed would be made public, not a word is said of his having being wounded; but his majesty knows it from another official paper in which it is mentioned, and from its being stated in a letter of D. Thomas de Veris, in which a due tribute of praise is paid to the skill, gallantry and *sang froid* of D. Teodoro Reding. And accordingly his majesty has resolved, that this act of generosity should be made public, which considerably hightens the well known merit of his eminent and most valuable qualities; and he has, at the same time, the satisfaction of knowing, that the general is recovering, and that no apprehensions are entertained of any serious consequence.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEW YORK, *May* 22.

Lateſt Foreign News.

The ship Herkimer, Howland, from London for New York, has put into New London in distress. She left London on the 18th of March, and the Downs on the 30th. Captain Robert M. Steel, who came passenger in her, arrived in town on Saturday evening, and has obligingly furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, with London papers to the 29th of March, inclusive, 4 days later than our previous advices, and more important than any we have for a long time back received from the continent of Europe.

In the English house of Lords, on the 27th of March, lord Selkirk, gave notice, that after the recess he would submit a motion to the house on the subject of Mr Rose's mission to the government of the United States.

From London Papers to the 29th March, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

LONDON, *March* 27.

Another important event is to be added to the many which have occurred of late years; a Revolution has broken out in Sweden, and the gallant monarch has been deposed. His uncle has seized the reins of government, and in a proclamation addressed to the people, declares his nephew incapable of conducting the affairs of the nation. The details of this revolution we have not yet received. It was probably concerted by the duke of Sudermania and some of the nobles at Stockholm, with the commanders of the troops on the frontiers of Norway. The revolutionary symptoms developed themselves first among the troops. The want of clothing and provisions had created great discontent, which was fomented by the commander in chief, who broke up from his position, and began his march for Stockholm to demand a diet of the states. On their march they published a proclamation in which they stated that their views were merely these; that the states of the realm and the legislatures shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate without control. The proclamation then draws a picture of the wretched state of Sweden; and in speaking of Great Britain and France, says, that the former, the ally of Sweden, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation which knows how to break its fetters, and that the latter shall be taught to respect a people anxious to rival her military powers. The proclamation contains a solemn declaration, that not a single inch more of Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy. The duke of Sudermania, not waiting for the meeting of the states, deposed the king by his own authority, and assumed the government. His majesty was put under arrest as he was about to set out for his country residence. When the guard surrounded him he drew his sword, but he was soon overpowered, and when the last advices left Stockholm he was a close prisoner.

That this revolution has been of French contrivance we are not able to pronounce, tho' many will be inclined to suspect that it is. Since the revolution of 1772, brought about by the deposed monarch's father, a considerable degree of discontent has existed among the nobles, whose authority was considerably abridged. The revolution took destroyed the influence which the Russian and French parties had over the Council of Sweden an influence so injurious to the real interests and dignity of the country.—Great eccentricities of character his Swedish majesty certainly had; he was violent, he was impatient, and acted too much, perhaps, from the impulse of his passions; but it were indeed an act of injustice to impute to him, the miseries of Sweden, or the loss of her territories. Had he chosen perhaps to bend the knee to Bonaparte; to have acknowledged himself his vassal; to have crawled in his train with the servile herd of Rhenish princes; had he linked himself in the same fetters with the kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria, he might have been permitted to have kept Pomerania, on the condition, however, of carrying on no trade with G. Britain. That he did not so debase himself will never be imputed to him as a fault by any Swede who is a friend to the independence and freedom of his country. That the war, and the severity of the season, procuced extreme misery is most true, but they were not occasioned by the King. He exercised the right which God and nature give all sovereigns, of defending their territories against any enemy who may attack them. He has failed however in the struggle, and the fall of another lawful sovereign will add another triumph to the many atchieved by Bonaparte over the principles of legitimacy, freedom and justice.

The French have retired from the Tagus after destroying the bridge of Arcebispo and the Spaniards are preparing to follow them. Some advantages have lately been gained over the French in Spain.

Dutch papers have been received to the 22d instant, and though they do not announce the commencement of hostilities, they afford additional proofs that war is inevitable. The first column of Oudinot's army, 30,000 strong, is now at Augsburg. The second column filed off through Ulm on the 1st, and proceeded in the same direction. The number of French in Germany, including the Rhenish contingents, is estimated at 180,000 men. The Austrian troops are encamped at Egra, in the Bohemia, Lintz, in Upper Austria, and on the side of Italy. Considerable apprehensions are entertained in Saxony on account of the contiguity of the Austrian army, and the treasure and archieves have been sent off in great haste from Dresden. From Russia we have not sufficient information to assert that she will take part with Austria; but we have a strong belief that she will. Count Wamoden, an Austrian officer, is reported to be gone to Turkey, to arrange with the Russian general the march from Turkey into Gallacia.

WHITEHALL, *March* 25.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the right honorable general sir David Dundas, K. B. to be commander in chief of all his majesty's land forces in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. *March* 28.

A flag of truce arrived yesterday afternoon at Dover with a Russian messenger on board. He came from Boulogne in a French schooner and his name is De Sass. He left Russia the latter end of February. At seven o'clock last night he set off for London, in a post-chaise and four, and arrived in town this morning. The flag of truce returned to Boulogne as soon as she landed

him. It is supposed by some that he is the bearer of another joint overture from France and Russia; but had that been the case, he would have been dispatched from Paris and not from Petersburgh. Others assert that he is come with dispatches for the Russian admiral.

Mr. Whitbread asked a question in the House of Common last night, relative to the revolution in Sweden. Mr. Canning replied that he was not yet prepared to give the hon. member any accurate information. There is no doubt, however, that such a revolution has taken place. Immediately after the Duke of Sudermania deposed the king, his majesty was conveyed to the royal palace of Drottningholm, situated in a small island at the distance of about seven miles from Stockholm, where he still remains confined. The chief objects of the revolution being said to be the restoration of peace, couriers were immediately sent to the courts of London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Copenhagen, with a view to accellerate the event.

As the authors of the revolution are ready to cede Findland to Russia, peace it is supposed may easily be concluded. But let us not adopt that opinion too hastily. The emperor Alexander may see in this summary proceeding against his brother in law, something to alarm him. He may know or suspect it to be the work of France, and she holds it up as a kind of warning or menace to him if he should throw off her influence.—He may therefore determine to adopt a vigorous measure and to restore his brother in law to his throne by force of arms.

That peace may easily be made by the authors of the revolution with France we can readily believe—The deposition of their sovereign will be their immediate passport to the grace and favor of Bonaparte.

The French, as appears by the Paris papers to the 10th, did not make their formal entry into Saragossa till the 5th instant. tho' its surrender is said to have taken place on the 21st of last month. The account of Palafox's death is contradicted, Long may he be preserved to his country, of which he is so bright an ornament.

It is announced in the latest letters from Cadiz which are of the 10th instant, that tranquility has been restored in that city; and that the several persons confined in the Capuchin convent, on a charge of treason, are to be brought to a speedy trial. Upon this subject an interesting proclamation has been published by the Supreme Junta to the people of Cadiz. It asserts the innocence of the Marquis de Villal; and in order to prove it more fully, states that the commissioners who are to examine his conduct are not to be chosen out of their own body, but out of persons different to his person, and partial only to the cause of their country. His papers are said to have discovered no symptoms of treason. having been subjected to the inspection of General Jones, the person in whom more than others the people place the greatest confidence, At the commencement of the disturbances, General Mackenzie was invited to send his troops, in order to aid the popular cause; an interference which he very properly declined.

Adm. Purvis is said at the date of the above letters, to have been employed in assisting to fit out the ships of war in Cadiz, and preparations for the defence of the town were daily continued.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

MARRIED on Tuesday evening by the Rev. Dr. Muir, capt. *Charles S. Dade*, to miss *Jane Adams*, both of this place.

The brig Lydia, capt. Parsons, arrived at New York from St. Bartholomews, left there brig Martha, of this port.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 24.

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

A petition from the inhabitants of Newburyport, praying that the light house at the south of their harbor, which was blown down, and is an impediment to the navigation of said harbor, be erected again, was presented, and ordered to be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Also, one from sundry merchants of Philadelphia, praying to be exonerated from certain penalties incurred under the embargo act; which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures. It appears this was the case of a licensed vessel, for which bonds were given that she would not carry any goods, wares or merchandize, the property of a foreign subject; however she took on freight sugar at Havana, bound to Philadelphia, under the impression were the property of American citizens; when they actually belonged to a foreign subject; thus were the bonds entered into, forfeited to the U. S. but on an application to the secretary of the treasury, the bonds were cancelled, and this was an application to Congress for the freight of such sugars as the secretary conceived was forfeited and on which point he could not recede.

Mr. *Jackson* moved to amend the journal of yesterday, by inserting an order passed for printing 5000 copies of the Presidents message and documents. Carried.

A memorial was presented from Charles Turner, of Mass. contesting the right of Wm. Mills to a seat in the house; also one from the inhabitants of Plymouth district, relative to the same subject and both referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. *Randolph*. I rise for the purpose of making two motions—the nature of which I will explain. The President in his message has omitted to give an opinion upon some of our foreign relations; I allude to that part of it speaking of the standing army, and 100,000 militia. I believe the people of the United States never will submit to see a standing army equipped, armed and provided with resources, and see the militia the proper defence of the nation, deprived of their arms, left bare and unprotected. I believe it would be the most popular act of the present administration, to disband the present standing army. I admit that some troops may be necessary, to prevent collisions with our frontier neighbors &aboriginals; but to have a respectable army in the United States, we must begin anew, as our planters in a new settlement would say, begin from the very stump; for I believe the old establishment is rotten to the core, that it is not a safe depositary of the arms of the nation. I do not mean to condemn any man, I only mean to state facts, only to shew what A. and B. said, God forbid I shoud condemn any man upon mere assertion, much less unheard. It will be seen I have two objects, first to disband part of the present standing army, which motion I should have brought forward, were I sure that every individual from the highest to the lowest were as pure from corruption as the Alpine snows, and second to give to the administration an opportunity of sifting from the bulk those canker worms which might eat and are eating through the heart of our existence. The second motion is intended to institute an enquiry, which shall sweep with the besom of public scrutiny, the impurities of our systems. With these views I submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the additional military force created by an act of the last Congress be disbanded, and that the surplus of the appropriations for its support, together with the surplus for the equipment of the gunboats, be applied to the arming the whole body of the militia of the U. States.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether all monies drawn from the treasury have been applied to the legitimate or proper objects; and to enquire what arrangements could be made to promote economy in the distribution of public monies, to enforce adherence to legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability of persons entrusted with public monies.

Mr. *Jackson* wished to know whether a motion to go into committee of the whole on the state of the union would not supercede the gentleman's propositions which are now about to be acted on?

Mr. *Randolph* meant to refer to that committee, and moved accordingly, but so varied it that each resolution be referred to a select committee, to report to the house by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Eppes* said in relation to the first motion, that if there was to be a deduction, it should be the old rather than the new levies, from which such deduction should be made in concordance to the gentleman from Va. who has said that the army from its root was rotten. On the second resolution; that it was the peculiar province of the committee of ways and means, to take every step which the gentleman's resolution goes to enforce. However if the gentleman from Va. could identify a charge in a particular department, or against an individual, he would not object to the commitment of the resolution so modified.

Mr. *Macon* was in favor of a commitment to the committee of the whole on the state of the union; urged the propriety of an enquiry into the state of the treasury, and cited the enquiry made by this house at the commencement of Jefferson's administration; and asked, should we do to others what we would not do to ourselves. He thought no greater honor could be done an extinct administration than an enquiry into its executions which should eventuate in its credit and honor.

The reference of the first resolution to a select committee, being under consideration,

Mr. *Lyon* moved to divide the resolution into two sections, the second of which he should vote for, but would not consent to the first, because he had no idea that our army should lay down their arms and be disbanded, when every state in the union is vulnerable to rabble, and the country which I represent open to the inroads of savages; and it would be impolitic in the present convulsed state of the world. G. Britain has but told us that she would recede, and so forth, but this is not the assurance of reality, which I wish to see, before I can conset to disband our army.

Mr. *Jackson* moved that the resolution be referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, divided into two sections.

Mr. *Randolph* opposed such a reference. In the course of his opposition he remarked (echoing an expression of Mr. Macon's) the country indeed never will see such an administration as the last; the first 4 years of it had my most hearty concurrence; but the last had my hearty disapprobation; it was the lean kine eating up the fat kine; for the last four years with the embargo in their train, devoured the rich harvest of the preceding 4, and had not some Joshph stepped in it is impossible to sap what would have been the extent of dilapidation; no administration ever went from office leaving the country in so deplorable a state as the last. His object was for ferreting out the rats from the public departments; and to correct what he conceived errors in our military system; for while we were appropriating millions for standing armies, millions for navies, millions for gun-boats, we appropriated but 200,000 dollars for arming the militia of the country, not 20 cents a man for rendering it invulnerable: in his elective capacity he would never, so help him God, vote for any man who would not arm the militia; then we would hear no more of invasions from Canada, no more of Burr and his conspiracy, and the uses that have been made of them, like the Pope and the Pretender, to scare us into compliance, no more suspensions of habeas corpus act, no more enforcing embargo acts.

Speaking of the President he observed, that he would do him the justice to say, as he was disposed to do every person justice, but more particularly him, that he entered on his office the friend of economy, the friend of reform, and that in his practice he was as economical as a man would be who had command of a fleet of gun boats, who had command of a standing army, and who had the resources of the country cut off by an embargo.

The first member was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The second member was also referred to the same committee.

The second resolution under consideration.

Mr. *Eppes* moved to amend the resolution; to insert after the word treasury "from the 4th March 1801, to the present day."

Mr. *Randolph* concurred in the gentlemans modification, and the resolution was referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, unanimously.

(A misunderstanding having arisen on the passage of the second resolution)

Mr. *Troup* moved to reconsider the last vote, which was passed by yeas and nays, yeas 55 nays 53.

Mr. *Nelson* moved for an adjournment—carried.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Supreme Central Junta of Spain, in the name of king Ferdinand the 7th.

His excellency the Marquis de CASA YRUJO, councellor of state and ambassador extraordinary to the prince regent of Brazils, on a special and very important mission. His excellency was to sail about the middle of April on board of a 44 gun ship to the Brazils.

Don MARTIN FOLCH, Secretary to the embassy at Lisbon.

Don IGNATIUS LIMA, secretary of legation in Sweden.

The release of the American vessels detained in Spain, is in a great measure owing to the friendly exertions and influence of the Marquis de Cassa Yrujo.

FROM THE LADY'S MONTHLY MUSEUM,
Edited by a Society of Ladies in London.

The following Epitaph being reckoned one of the most beautiful in the English language, it is presumed it will be an acceptable treat in the Literary Banquet. It is to be seen in Bristol cathedral, and is from the pen of the affectionate husband of its lamented subject.

Take holy earth, all that my soul holds dear;
Take that best gift which heaven so lately gave;
To Bristol's fount I bore, with trembling care,
Her faded form:—she bow'd to taste the wave,
And died!—Does youth, does beauty read the line?
Does sympathetic fear their breast alarm?
Speak! dead Maria! breathe a strain divine;
E'en from the grave thou shalt have power to charm.
Bid them be chaste, be innocent like thee;
Bid them in Beauty's sphere as meekly move;
And if so fair, from vanity as free,
As firm in friendship, and as fond in love!
Tell them, tho' 'tis an awful thing to die,
('Twas e'en to thee)—yet the dread path once trod,
Heaven lifts its everlasting portals high,
And bids the pure in heart behold their God.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Fair Play, Grinnelds, Laguira—Coffee, Hides and Indigo, to Mordecai Miller and master.

CLEARED.

Brig Mary Ann, Davison, St. Bartholemews, by Jas. Patton.

Schr. Good Intent, Baxter, Boston—Faxon Metcalf and Co.

—— Little Bob, Paden, Richmond, Marsteller and Young.

Sloop Polly and Nancy, Gardner, Warren, the master.

LANDING

From the schooner Elizabeth, capt. Newcomb

AND FOR SALE BY

Lawrason & Fowle.

10 tons RUSSIA HEMP.

55 bolts RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK.

May 25. 5t.

Fresh Lemmons.

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

Have received per the Elizabeth, Capt. Newcomb, from Boston,

80 chests and 20 boxes Lemmons, 39 days from Lisbon.

THEY HAVE IN STORE,

1000 pieces Yellow Nankeens,
10 pipes Hollands' Gin,
6 do. French Brandy,
4 chests young Hyson Tea,
A few hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
200 boxes Mould Candles,
100 do. Dipped do.
50 do. Brown Soap,
100 half do. do.
100 reams Writing Paper,
500 do. Wrapping Paper,
4000 lbs. Sheathing do.
20 boxes [Baker's] Chocolate.
A few half barrels Mackarel,
And an assortment Grind Stones.

ALSO,

A general assortment Shoes.

May 25. eod2w

ATTENTION!

Battalion Courts of Enquiry will be held at the court house, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, for the assessment of fines—and a Legionary Court of Enquiry will be held at the same place, on Saturday, the 10th June next, for hearing appeals, and performing other duties required by Law. The court will be opened at ten o'clock on each day.

Philip Triplett, Adjt.
2d L. M. D. C.

May 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 20th day of May, will be offered at public sale at the Coffee-House,

A LOT OF GROUND,

On Stump-Hill, designated in the survey by No. 27, and containing 4 acres 122 poles—This lot is advantageously situated on the new Turnpike Road, and the avenue leading from that road through the Stump-Hill Tract of land and belonging to the estate of of the late Christopher Noland. A credit of six months will be allowed.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 13. eots

☞ The Sale of the above Property is postponed to *Friday* next, 26th instant.

May 24.

WANTED TO HIRE,

An active, well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

March 29.

Robert Gray,

Bookseller and Stationer, King-street, Alexandria, has just received, for sale,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

The Columbiad, a poem, by Joel Barlow, in large quarto, with plates—the most elegant work ever printed in America. Same work, in two volumes, 12 mo. Tell ame, or the World Explained. Steuben's Military Discipline. Hugh Trevor. Littleton's Letter-Writer in London. Discarded Son. Lay of an Irish Harp. Marmion. Harriot's Struggles. Whitfield's Sermons. Burns's Works. Spectator. Milton's Works. Sterne's Works. Young's Night Thoughts. Botanic Garden. Telemachus, in French. Ferguson's Astronomy. Hervey's Meditations. Duncan's Logic. Johnson's Pocket Dictionary. Domestic Cookery. Gulliver's Travels. Common Prayer Book. gilt and plain. Catholic ditto. Nugent's French Pocket Dictionary. Roderick Random. Lovers of La Vendee. New Week's Preparation for the Sacrament. Geographical Compilations. Murray's Grammar, large and small. Pleader's Assistant. History of America Don Quixotte. With a good assortment of Writing and Letter Paper, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

ALSO, the following musical articles.

A few Violins of a very superior quality.—Common do from 3 dollars price, up to 12 dollars. Violin Bows, Bridges and Screw Pins. Best Roman Violin Strings, extra long Russian horse hair for Violin Bows. Clarafied Rozin for do. Instructions for the Piano, Violin, Flute, Fife and Clarinett. German Flutes, tipt and plain. One excellent C. Clarinett. One Hautboy. Clarinett & Hautboy reeds. Military Fifes of a superior quality. Common do.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS,

A selection of modern SONGS, sett to music for the Flute or Violin.

Madisons March, as played by the City Band on the 4th of March last, composed by P. Mauro, Washington City. Madison's March, as played at the New Theatre Philadelphia and Baltimore, composed by A. Reingle. Both Marches set for the Piano Forte.

May 20.

Doctor I. J. Comyn,

A professional DENTIST—*of Baltimore,*

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the LADEIS and GENTLEMEN of Alexandria, that he intends to practice in this place for a few days, in all the various branches of his profession. No genteel person of either sex, can give or receive pleasure or comfort, by teeth coated with tart or decayed gums, or fœted breath, His method of cleaning th teeth will be found both easy and efficacious, as hundreds can attest in Baltimore and elsewhere. Without giving pain, or hurting the enamel, he removes the tartar, &c. when the teeth will assume a beautiful appearance the gums adhering to the teeth; but if the state of the gums require it, doctor C. will give to the person an antiscorbutic lotion of chemical preparation, which gained the applause of hundreds both in Europe and America.—It is pleasant, innocent, and effectual, in smoothing and whitening the teeth and curing the gums, rendering them red and firm, preventing the decay of the teeth and sweetening the breath. Doct. C. fits artificial teeth from one to an entire set, with such nicety, as to answer the useful purposes of nature, and of so natural an appearance that it is impossible to distinguish them from real ones. Dr. C. flatters himself from his being regularly bred to the practice of physick, as well as to the Dentist Business, and his long experience on the continent of Europe (France and Spain) to give to all those who favour him with their commands, every possible satisfaction.

May 13. d.

N. B. Doctor C. will wait on any lady or gentleman at their respective houses, or may be consulted at the City Tavern

TO RENT,

TWO STORES, on King-street, & three on Royal-street, with good cellars under the whole—they will be let together or separate as may best suit those who wish to occupy them, as they may be all connected together a family may be conveniently accommodated—the stands are equal if not superior to any in the town.

ALSO,

A convenient DWELLING HOUSE, on St. Asaph-street, between Duke and Prince-streets. This situation is healthy, with a good garden and well of good water in the yard.—For further particulars apply to WILLIAM M'KNIGHT, or at M'KNIGHT and STEWART'S store, corner of Fairfax and King-streets.

May 20. eo6tlaw

PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Lewis Summers*, for the security of *Robert Moss*, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday, the 29th day of May next, on the premises, near William Padget's tavern, in Fairfax county, a *TRACT OF LAND*, situated on the new and old turnpike roads, about 5 miles from Alexandria, containing 36 and quarter acres. A credit of of sixty and ninety days will be allowed.

R. I. Taylor, *Truft.*

April 24,

Joſeph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorte BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Princestreet Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hysonshulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, andquarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January

Ten Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up and securing in any jail in the state of Virginia, or Alexandria, *OLIVER*, a blacksmith, who run away from *William Fitzhugh's*, Esq. estate at Ravensworth, Fairfax county, Virginia, on the 11th instant. A reward of *Twenty Dollars* will be given for securing him in any jail on the north side of the river Potomac. He was in Alexandria on the evening of his departure—he will either make for Fredericksburg or to the eastward. As I have reason to believe he has obtained forged papers the taker-up is requested to secure every paper he has in his possession.

All masters of vessels, and drivers of stages are warned, at their peril, from carrying him off.

OLIVER is 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, very dark, a down look when spoken to, he has a small scar I think on one of his cheeks, is fond of liquor, and about 25 years of age—his cloathing is an old blue surtout coat, short grey coat and pantaloons, oznabrigs shirt, the balance is American manufactured black and white striped yarn short jacket and pantaloons, twilled.

W. Wedderburn, *Agent.*

May 13—15. 2awtf

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel HOOE, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe,
John Muncaſter,
Executors.

JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE ONLY BY

James Kennedy, ſen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

The following highly valuable *MEDICINE*

Price 3 dollars per bottle.

DR. JEBB'S

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE,

A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial, so justly celebrated throughout Great Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the cure of all disorders excited by nervous irritability, as well as in complaints of complete debility, whether arising from irregularities of living, long continued residence in warm climates, intemperate pursuits of excessive pleasures, or that destructive habit of inconsiderate youth which brings on so prematurely the infirmites of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthmas, and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumptions, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consumption) its superiority is such as to have copplanted every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all hose melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bending under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondriacal disorders (many attested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here, some few of which are herein published) have determined the introduction of it into this continent, where its efficacies must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficent remedy not to be dispensed with bly those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is a pant whose rare and precious salutary virtues were well known to the Arabians during the 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the worlg for their learning and skill in eradicatind baneful diseases incident to the human frame, renovating infirmity to vigor, and restoring the sickly to sound and rosy health, and which as known at this time by their descendants, and used and experienced as the most sovereign remedy for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most enlightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their blessings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor, most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public.

ALSO,

Dr. Tiſſot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laced remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service an will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Ample certificates and affidavits of the beneficial effects of these medicines may be seen by applying as above.

March 11

NEWTON KEENE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the schooner Harriott, capt. Keith,

2000 bushels ground alum SALT, which will be sold low, if taken from on board,

And has on hand,

SUGAR in hhds. and barrels
WINE in pipes
QUEEN'S WARE in crates well assted
Best GREEN COFFEE in bags, and
Gro. alum and Liverpool SALT in sacks

April 11 eo

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO can produce satisfactory recommendations, will be glad to be employed in some dry or wet good store, or in some office. A letter directed to L. M. and left at this office, will be attended to.

April 19 2aw

Washington Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Proprietors of Sixteen Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Company, upon which the Second Instalment of *Ten Dollars* a share remains unpaid, which shares are numbered 461 463 463 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000, and to the Proprietors of 85 Shares, upon which the 3d instalment of $10 a share remains unpaid numbered 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 461 462 463 474 475 476 477 478 479, 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 639 640 641, 642, 643, 1050, 1069, 1070, 1339 1340, 1468, 1534, 1535, 1924, 1925, 1926 1927, 1928, 1929, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968 1969, 1970, 1992, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 1999, 2000, that unless the respective instalments of ten dollars on each share, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the first day of June next, the President and Directors will proceed on that day, to forfeit for the benefit of the Company, the said shares, in conformity with the provisions of "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac within the district of Columbia."

Notice is also given, to Delinquents of the Fourth Instalment, that unless they make payment immediately on their shares, the Directors will advertise them for forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud.
President.

April 26—27 eot1J

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate* seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

Jannary 10. 2aw

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Seine Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joſeph Harper.

Februar 2.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscribers, two Slaves, named BILLY and NELLY. Billy is a mulatto man, and sometimes calls himself WILLIAM JORDAN AUGUSTUS—his color nearly as light and approaches that of a white man, his hair is straight and he generally wears it platted and turned up behind with a comb—his visage is remarkably thin and his cheek bones high—he has been brought up in the house and is a very good dining room servant, is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight built, his constitution is not very strong and he is subject to indisposition—he is about 30 years of age.

NELLY is tall and rather inclined towards corpulency, a tawney color and about forty five years of age.

They went off together as man and wife, but it is very probable Billy will attempt to pass as a white man and will endeavor to sell Nelly as his slave.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and securing of the said Slaves, if taken up on the north side of the river Potomac, and information given thereof to their respective proprietors. A reasonable reward will be given if taken within the state of Virginia, and reasonable charges will be paid if brought home.

George Carter,
Oatlands, near Leesburg, Virginia.
A. Long,
County of Culpepper, Virginia.

April 19. eo